(b) if so, the total number of such proposal alongwith the amount involved therein;

(c) the action being taken thereon; and

(d) the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded to these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (d) There is no proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh for electrification of unelectrified remote villages through non-conventional energy sources under Remote Village Electrification programme of the Ministry. However, proposals for 5 villages have been sent by the state for taking up test projects under Ministry's Village Energy Security Programme which is being implemented in remote unelectrified villages for meeting all the energy needs of the village including cooking, lighting and motive power. Out of these, 1 project with MNES CFA of Rs. 18.18 lakhs has so far been sanctioned.

Loans for production of solar energy in Andhra Pradesh

1819. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans disbursed for production of solar energy in Andhra Pradesh during the last two years; and

(b) the details of non-payment of loans of companies and the action taken on them including penalties for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and seven Nationalized Banks have disbursed loans of about Rs. 1.07 crore and Rs. 2.70 crore respectively for setting up of solar energy systems in Andhra Pradesh during 2003-04 and 2004-05.

(b) No company to whom loans have been disbursed during last two years is reported to be defaulting. However, there are eight defaulting companies from those which had taken loans earlier from IREDA. Requisite steps for recovery of these defaulting loans have already been

taken under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SRFAESI) 2002.

Demand for fossil material

1820. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are concentrating more on developing renewable sources of energy and minimize dependence on fossil fuels that were responsible for serious environment-related problems like global warming and ozone depletion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the demand for fossil material like oil, coal and gas would also go up in future, leading to more pollution in the atmosphere; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) The underlying aim of development and deployment of new and renewable sources of energy is to supplement fossil fuels-liquid, gaseous and solid for meeting the growing energy needs of the country. Deployment of renewable energy systems/devices is by and large accepted to be environmentally benign. The current share of new and renewable energy in the primary energy mix of the country is over 30 percent, contributed mainly by non-commercial energy in the form of biomass.

(c) and (d) As per the draft Report of the Integrated Energy Policy Committee under the chairmanship of Member (Energy), Planning Commission, fossil fuels are expected to continue to play a dominant role in the energy security of the country in the medium term (upto 2032), although by then grid-interactive renewable power is likely to touch an installed capacity of 1,00,000 MW. The endeavor would be to retain the existing share level of over 30 per cent new and renewable energy in the then energy mix, which in itself could be a highly challenging task.